THE BADICALS IN THE SOUTH.

How they Ruined the state of North Carolina Curious Confessions of a Former Congressman The Villalmons Record of Some Notorious Republican

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., September 13. Goldsboro, N. C., September 13.

I send you a copy of a letter from John T. Deweese, now of Cleveland, Ohio, addressed to the voters of North Carolina, which has just been published in the Raleigh News. Deweese was one of the carpet-baggers who helped to misgovern this State after the war had closed, and he was twice elected to Congress from the Raleigh District by the aid of the pages of the left the State send that the Raleigh District by the aid of the negro vote. He left the State some years ago, and professes to have repented of his misdeeds while acting with the Republican party. At any rate, whether he is sincere in his repentance or not, he has made an open confession, which is good for his aoul, but exceedingly bad for his former associates, who have represented Grant's Administration here, and are now the leaders of the Hayes and Wheeler party of North Carolina.

There is hardly a prominent Republican in the State, from the ex-Confederate Settle, who is the candidate of that party for Governor, down to the rural district managers, who was not a member of the

managers, who was not a member of the Ring which Deweese exposes, and the main facts that he recounts have long been known to the plundered taxpayers. In 1872, when Grant was running for re-election, not less than \$315,090 taken from the United States Treasury, ostensi-bly for the purpose of suppressing illicit distilling, was spent by United States officials in this State for political pur-

oposes.

It is a singular fact that, so far as is known, there has not been one revenue collector appointed by Grant in North Carolina who has not proved a defaulter, and the aggregate stealings of these de-faulters amount to over half a million

Below are the most interesting portions Below are the most interesting portions of the address of Devecese. The James H. Harris mentioned in it is the leading colored politician in the State, and the chief manager of the Republican party here. Holden is the impeached and disgraced Governor who desired to see Grant made Emperor, and to have his son Fred succeed him on the throne:

DEWEESE'S ADDRESS.

DEWEESI'S ADDRESS.

To the Voters of North Carolina:

When I left your State, six years ago, it was with a determination to never again mingle with politics; but, in a quiet way, vote for and support the men and party I thought were best for my country's welfare. I had also determined that so far as any of the matters connected with politics in your State were to be of a sealed nature, so far as I was concerned, to let the dead past bury its dead—shed no tear over its grave: but fin-—shed no tear over its grave; but, unshed no tear over its grave; but, unfortunately, perhaps, for some of the parties concerned, they concluded they
would shift their sins on to my shoulders.
Now, I have enough of my own to bear,
and propose, in a few statements, to put
the sin where it properly belongs.

In the first place I was, as you all
know, an officer in the regular army of
the United States, stationed among you
from the close of the war until I resigned
to take the appointment of Register in

Bankruptcy, which I held until 1868, when I was elected to Congress. When the Constitutional Convention in 1863 grees, on learning what Messrs. Soutter & Co. wanied, told me that they would pay some considerable money to get the Convention to pass a law re-endorsing the bonds; that if I would see a Mr. Porter, then in Raleigh, and make a bargain with him for some definite sum, he (Abbott) would put the bill through the Convention, and that we would divide the money received from Soutter & Co. I did as he suggested. Mr. Porter agreed did as he suggested. Mr. Porter agreed to give \$5,000. General Estes, then a partner, or in some way connected with Abbott, represented Abbott; the bill New York, and ceshed at the Raleigh National Bank. The money was divided in Abbott's room, he and Esica aking About's from, he and Esses theing \$2,500, and I getting the other \$2,500. Of this sum, I gave \$500 to Major Rice, from Pitt County; \$250 to James H. Harris, and kept the remainder.

This was the commencement of the swindles that were perpetrated by the Convention and Legislature which led to the financial ruin of your State, Before the close of the Convention the bill was passed giving State aid to the Chathran road, and \$60,000 of bonds were given to General Littlefield to pay members for

The Legislature met, and the members ever clamorous for all kinds of swindles and steals, their influence and their votes and steals, their influence and their votes were up for sale to the highest bidder. At that time the ring was formed by Swepson, Abboit and Littlefield, by which all of these stealing laws were passed. They had up to that time been friendly with me. I was, through their influence and a liberal use of money, nominated to Congress, Mr. James H. Harris was the only opponent I had in the convention, and he was paid by me \$1,000 to get out of the way and support \$1,000 to get out of the way and support me. I paid him by check on the Raleigh National Bank, dated February 28, 1868. About this time the ring concluded that would make a close corporation and shake me, but I demurred, and Mr. Swepsen paid me \$15,000 and I released any claim I had on them, or the spoils of

I was again nominated, when Harris again wanted to leech me; and this time the colored patriot would take no less than \$2,000, thus making me \$3,000 to represent as mean and worth less a constituency of whites and blacks as ever called themselves Republicans. They should have been called by their proper names of thieves and leeches. I had, by this time, come to the conclusion that Swepson, Abbott, Littlefield & Co. would be tired of their shaking me in the far they had. want be tired of their shaking me in the way they had. So I saw Judge Sammy Watts; made an attrangement with Judge Watts to enjoin the issue of bends to the railroad company, and he was to have \$5,000 of Etate bonds for issuing and sustaining injunctions in the Atlantic and Tennessee Railroad case. The suit was in the name of one Kehoe, of Newbern; the case was fixed up, and Sammy got the case was fixed up, and Sammy got. the case was fixed up, and Sammy got his \$5,000. There was but one railroad,

I now remember of, that did not pay tribute to this ring, and that was the Salem Road. They declined to "bleed."

It was well understood that Mr. Swepton was to and did take care of Governor Holden, and that he was paid for his influence. And Joseph Swepton have fluence. Andy Jones and Swepson have often told me that Swepson paid Governor Holden some \$25,000, besides his stock in the Raleigh National Bank. I know that, Littlefield gave Governor Holden \$15,000 for the Blandard. The price was





BY HOYT & CO.

high, but the Governor gave his counter State. So it was about even.
Governor Holden, Bill Sloan, Andy Jackson Jones, Windy Billy Henderson, Joe Abbott, General Estes, Sam Watts, Jim Harris, M. S. Littlefield, G. W. Swepsonland Tim Lee, all had a share in those steals.

Swepsonland Tim Lee, all had a share in those steals,

J. C. L. Harris wanted to be Postmaster; his daddy, C. L. Harris, offered me \$1,000 to sign his recommendation. I declined. Harris, then had Shaffer, the carpet-bag register, who has about as much brains as a bull calf, to wriv me a letter, offering me \$1,000 to sign it. I declined. Logan then wanted to fight me in Mahler s jewelry store for not giving him a recommendation.

ng him a recommendation. Littlefield, Swepson and Abboit are to

blame, one as much as the other, for the condition of affairs in your State.

They corrupted the Legislature, using such willing tools as J. H. Harris to get the negro members to vote for all their railroad schemes. Harris was by them paid the money with which he nurchosed railroad schemes. Harris was by them paid the money with which he purchased his farm. In fact he would do nothing unless he was paid for it. He must have received no less than \$15,000 for his influence and his vote. Abbott got at least \$10,000 for his share. You all know how much your State was swindled out of; the members themselves received but little. Sam Carrow was paid \$3,500 for little. Sam Carrow was paid \$3,500 for trying to influence Rodfnan's opinion on the legality of the bonds issued by the railrost company.

railroad company.

Dick Badger and Tim Lee each got their \$5,000 of State bonds out of the Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company appropriation. In fact, not one of these Radical chaps that are now bounding me did a lick of work; but they got their and your State had to pay them. pay, and your State had to pay their pay, and your State had to pay them. The sicaling extended from one end of the State to the other, and was confined entirely to the Republican party. More than one man now in case and plenty in your State stole what he is daily eating, and if the Republican party is to be continued in power, you will get just four years more of it.

JOHN T. DEWEESE.

Patterson's Budget of Lies.

WASHINGTON, September 20. Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, who has been feeling the political pulse in the State he claims to represent in the United States Senae, arrived in this city to-day brimful of apprehension for the peaceable condition of affairs in that section. He represents the State as one vast camp, every male citizen, black as well as white, being thoroughly armed with the best of revolvers and Winchester rifles, and war-like operations, drillings, mustering and military manœuvring gen-erally being the order of day and night. He also asserts that unless one is well known it is impossible for love or money to get possession of the munitions of war in the State. Everything is lugubrious in the extreme. The rice plantations are practically at a siandsti'l, and from his Radical point of view a reign of terror exists throughout the State, because as it exists throughout the State, because as it appears, the chances of the Radical party carry the election is becoming by degrees and beautifully less. Patter-sen says that in South Carolina much depends upon the results of the October elections in Indiana and Ohio.—Ven

Senator 1 was elected to Congress. When the Constitutional Convention in 1863 was in session, Messra. Soutter & Co., bankers of New York city, were desirous of getting that assemblage of corrupt and doubtful representation to endorse \$1,000,000 of the old State bonds, or repledge the faith of the State to their payment. I was then inexperienced in all kinds of legislation, but had quite an exhibition of the state to their payment. I was then inexperienced in all kinds of legislation, but had quite an exhibition of the state to their payment. I was then inexperienced in all kinds of legislation, but had quite an exhibition of the street if he met him. The excitement and feeling is far worse than it was in 1860 and the days of secession. The State covernme possession of the people, under the prople, under the prople, under the prople, under the prople, under the prople of t speech not long since advocating the election of Wade Hampton and Governor Tilden, and excused himself by saying that he was forced to do so to save his

property, and perhaps his life.

The whole white male Democratic pop ulation is said to be completely armed, and large consignments of rifles, revolvers and knives are received construtly. Yet no dealer will sell a Republican even a knife. The very boys are armed, and the boys of the military school at Columbia openly wear their revolvers belted around them. The Senator says that fully 20,000 men, armed and mounted. are thoroughly patrolling the whole State under the direction and command of Butler of Hamburg fame, and these forces are not only armed, but completely or-ganized and drilled.

The people are reported as expressing themselves openly in favor of a fight, and as saying that they don't care a for the United States, the troops, or the North, but that they are ready and anxious to clean out all the troops that General Grant can send. They say that if they do have any trouble Governor Tilden will carry Indiana and Ohio in October, and New York in November, which ensures his election; they are bound to elect Hampton or destroy the State. Senator Patterson says that unless they have immediate help no colored man will dare to move or talk, much less to vote, and if Indiana goes Democratic that South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida will follow, and there will be an outbreak which will almost be one of extermination of Republicans. Murders are done every day of which not a whis per reaches the North.—New York Tri-

Governor Chamberlain, Senator Pat-terson and the United States District Attorney for South Carolina were to meet here to-day and make a formal demand General Taft for more troops on Attorney General Int. for indictions for that State, but Patterson only put in an appearance. The latter wants the whole State garrisoned, declares that Governor Chamberlain's life and his own are not safe, and that the government must protect them and the other officials. These frantic appeals are even disgusting the administration, for it was stated in official quarters to-day that Patterson had not been in the State since Congress ad-journed, except at the Republican Con-vention, and that Chamberlain has been making speeches in the State unmolested. Attorney General Tast goes to Ohio tomorrow, but has given general assurances that all the troops needed for South Carolina will be forthcoming.—New York World.

which men look on all that is going on in the world. Without a newspaper, a in the world. Without a newspaper, a man is shut in a small room, and knows little or nothing of what is happening cutside of himself. In our day, the newspaper will keep pace with history and record it. A newspaper will keep a sensible man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an unthe world's current history. It is an un-folding encyclopedia, an unbound book forever issuing and never finished.

button. It often hangs by a thread.

THE PROSTRATE STATE,

PLAIN RECITAL OF FACTS.

Just five months since, in a letter to the fair women of Lexington, Governor Chamberlain said: "One hundred years ago South Carolina and Massachusetts ago South Carolina and Massachusetts were struggling together for freedom and independence. To-day South Carolina is struggling alone for good government. By the memories of Lexington and Moultrie, we beseech Massachusetts to stand by us, in this dire extremity, in the spirit of Adams and Hancock." The struggle is more desperate than when those words winged their way to Lexington; the hand that wrote them is tightly clasped by thieves and ruffians; Gov. Chamberlain is the choren candidate of the robber crew who, a few short months ago, were crew who, a few short months ago, were his foe and ours. But the memories of Moul'rie and Lexington still live; the spirit of Adams and Hancock is not dead. In their name, in our extremity, we ask of Massachusetts and the other States of the "Old Thirteen," a fair and patient hearing, in order that our countrymen may know, as they have never known, the desperate imbecility and corruption have brought a quarter of a million of American citizens in South Carolina, to ensure whose "domestic tranquility," with that of their countrymen, the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established.

I. A month ago the colored laborers in the counties of Beaufort and Colleton struck for higher wages. Many of the hands were willing to work at the advanced rate given at the beginning of harvesting, but the ringleaders drove such laborers from the fields, set upon them, bruised them with clubs and brutally whipped them. To this hour the two counties named are in a perturbed

II. In Charleston, on September 6,

II. In Charleston, on September 6, a mob of Radical negroes attacked two colored Democra's, who were defended by a party white citizens. In the fight that ensued one man was killed and several persons were grievously wounded. For some hours the negro rioters held undisputed possession of the principal thoroughfare of the city.

II. At the beginning of this week a posse with a constable, bearing a warrant for the arrest of a negro charged with assault and robbery of an aggravated character, were fired upon, near Ellenton, by a crowd of negroes, with whom the fugitive from justice had taken refuge. These negroes have sine; burned two dwelling houses and a number of barns. They removed the rails on the Port Koyal Railroad, threw a train from the track and road, threw a train from the track and fixed into the train. They threaten even now to burn the villeges on the line of

the road.

IV. In the quiet town of Aiken the white citizens on Friday night slept on their arms, the blacks having beaten the ong roll and manifested an intention to use the torch as a surer weapon of offense than shotgun or bludgeon.

V. In Marion the other day a negro resisted arrest, and, with his companions,

fred upon and wounded one of the Sheriff's posse who attempted to arrest him.
VI. The Deputy Sheriff of Barnwell, a
Republican, is ambuscaded and wounded
by negroes, and the clothes of the officer
with him were riddled with balls.
The first we give stripped to the bar

The facts we give, stripped to the bare truth, and capable of confirmation by a cloud of trustworthy witnesses, exhibit the situation of the low country of South cloud of trustworthy witnesses, exhibit the situation of the low country of South Carolina, where the negroes predominate. For a mouth or more the white citizens have been in imminent danger. The assassin threatens them day by day and the barnburner by night.

The State gave rement is in undisputed.

possession of the Republican party. What has been done by the State government, or by local officers, to restore to the people, under the Constitution, the inalienable rights of "enjoying and de-fending their lives and liberties, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining their

safety and happiness?"

1. In Beaufort nineteen of the Combahee rioters were arrested. All save five were discharged. The remaining five were tried on Wednesday. Their guilt was admitted; no defense was made. They were promptly acquitted.

2. A show of authority was made in Colleton, but the ficters pursued the Departs. Shariff and the states of the Control of the states.

Deputy Sheriff and posse, rescued their prisoners, and drove the "minions of the law" in derision back to Walterboro'. The Sheriff of Colleton reports that he cannot execute the processes of the law in the lower part of the county.

3. In Charleston one solitary arrest has been made, and that was, after long delay, upon the affidavit of a citizen who had been assaulted. The city authoriocen assaulted. The city authorities hear nothing, say nothing, attempt othing.
4. No arrests in Barnwell or Aiken

No arrests at Ellenton or Hattieville!
5. Where are the courts? The Radical
Judge of the circuit in which the main disturbances take place, hurries into court, before the appointed hour of meeting, and adjourns at once. It was the day for the opening of the regular term; and an adjournment without day is or-dered, without reference to the rights of pri oners, the wishes of counsel, or the convenience of the jurors.

6. Where is the Governor of the State? With the murderous volleys of the Ellen-ton rioters ringling in his ears, he deser-ted his post on Monday night last, and hied him to Massachusetts!

Several white men have been killed in the different combats, and a number of negroes are reported to be slain. The negroes believe themselves to be above the law, and act upon this belief. The State is threatened with a war of races. The State government, from Governor down, encourages the lawless negroes to further excesses by the failure to stamp

doors. After such scenes the ticket pre-sented was such an one as might have been expected of such a body. For Govout the first germs of disorder.

And the whites! What are they doing? For their own protection and that ernor, they named Chamberlain, who, having put his hand to the plow of reform, turned back to get a nomination from the men whom he had pilloried as the worst that ever cursed a free country; of peaceful colored citizens, they have organized themselves in every district. It is the whites who maintain order wherever order reigns. The Executive calls upon the United States troops to arrest the Ellenton outlaws, and at their coming the whites withdraw. But these troops, whatever their gallantry, cannot for Treasurer, Cardoza, who escaped impeachment for malfeasance by spending the fortune stolen from the State in buying his sworn judges; for Attorney-Gencral, Ellioit, who was denounced by the head of the ticket as a thief, and who in troops, whatever their gallantry, cannot gather at every fireside which is menaced with desolation; nor can they, whatever their great good will, take the place that is filled by Governor, Sheriff, Judge and jury, in a community where civil law is supreme. In the low country of South Carolina to-day there is neither civil law nor military law. Neither the sword nor the torg commands and maintains peace. turn spent hours in trying to prove to the convention that the head of the ticket is a traitor and a knave. And this is the party and the ticket with which Northern people are, expected to sympathize, and for the success of which Chandler is to nor military law. Neither the sword nor the toga commands and maintains peace. In Charleston and in Columbia aquads of na. And this is the work for which the armed civilians belonging to different or-ganizations assemble each night in their which it calls a victory for reform. armories, under their officers, ready to defend, musket in hand, their imperilled hearths and homes. The two chief cities of South Carolina are armed camps.

Every white citizen is enrolled, and with

in an hour the whole body of whites, young and old can be assembled for the performance of the functions which be-

South Carolina had a government.— Founded in ignorance and hate, bolstered

onged to the State government—when bave it otherwise.

up by selfishness and vice, the fabric fell are happy,

They Must be Unloaded.

to pieces at the first touch of danger, at the first call for other public work than robbery and rapine. For the low coun-try the civil government is gone. Charles-They Must_be Unloaded.

The Redical politicians who nominated Chamberlain and Elliott in the late State Convention, which they controlled absolutely, are the very gang who nominated Moses in 1872 and Chamberlain in 1874, and who, throughout the legislative sessions of 1874 and 1875 audaciously resisted the passage of every measure that looked to a reduction of the public expenditures and the prevention of theft and fraud by public officers. In that Convention were the ton is safe in person and in property; so is Columbia. The whites are paramount districts, where their numbers are fountry districts, where their numbers are few are confronted by perils too monstrous to describe. Loss of life and property is the least of them!
Such is the condition of South Caro Such is the condition of South Carolina to-day! Such is the pass to which Radicalism—spurning respectability and honesty, and hugging debauchery and fraud to its bosom—has brought this people. Out of it comes the inexorable need of the everthrow of Republican rule—not for Tilden's sake, not for Hampton's sake, not for the sake of party, but for the sake of the quiet and security, the virtue and honor, this people cannot possess while they have no civil government save in name, and know of its existence only by its scandalous oppression

dles to prefer death to the loss of liberty shall not be written down as "banditti,"

because they are resolved to defend their altars and firesides to the last extremity

and shall not be denounced as "rebels, because they are fixed in the unchanges

ble purpose to procure, at any cost, a government that will insure to all classes

The Philadelphia Times, an independ

There is one State in the Union where the campaign is not conducted on issues of the past. In South Carolina-plun-

dered, prostrate South Carolina—the issue is one of life and death. No talk there of the Missouri Compromise or the terms of Lee's currender, nor of income returns or milage accounts; no talk even of Tilden or Hayes. A people for long years depressed in spirit aringal

years depressed in spirit, scripped of worldly goods by thieving officials, ground

under the heel of ignorance and vice, slandered and villified at home and

abroad, erratic but honest and brave withal, are making a last desperate effort to redeem their State and place it once

more on the high road to prosperity so long by them untrodden. "My God," said Gen. Hampton to the correspondent of a Republican journal, "we cannot stand it! Our substance is consumed, and the very name of South Carolina has become a by word and a represent Western of the control of the con

become a by-word and a reproach. We are in the gulf of despair. If the Northern Republicans—knew our condition; knew it

just as it is; knew how we have suffered and how we have been robbed, their sym-

pathies would be extended to us in this struggle. What we want is relief from

camp-fire biazes on every hill. Where hundreds came together in former politi-cal concests, thousands now gather. Ev-

ery man who can speak is on the stump; clubs are active in every township; torches, fireworks, music, flags and flowers are pressed in o service, and the women vie with the men in what is termed the patri-

ic revival. A favorite device on the transparencies tells the story. It is a rep-

resontation of a female figure bursting asunder her chains, and the legend thereunder reads: "The Prostrate State Aroused." The campaign is one of sen-timent, indeed, but of stern reality as

well.

We have indicated the characteristics

of the Conservative line of battle. What

of the array on the other side? Within the last week the frightened robbers, re-

alizing the earnestness of their victims, have patched a peace among themselves and organized as well to defend their booty as to perpetuate their power. The

Charleston papers bring us reports of the proceedings of the State Republican Con-

vention, at which nominations were made in opposition to the Reform ticket. It

was a motley gathering. If there was an honest man in it he does not open his mouth. The leading spirits were Elliott, the most corrupt, though, perhaps, the ablest, colored man in political life; Junes of Georgetown, who said himself.

Jones, of Georgetown, who sold himself thrice in the Republican Convention, of

1874; Patterson, the purchaser of a seat in the United States Senate; Whittemore,

the Congressman expelled for cadetship peddling; Bowen, the bigamist; Mobley

the incendiary, and a dozen other notori-ous fellows, tarred with the stick of cor-

ruption. The speeches were marked by open assaults upon the integrity of every

candidate before the convention. One man open'y declared that if the worst man in the party was nominated he would vote for him, and said with glee "that if

Carolina he was glad of it, as it would serve the Democrats right." At last the charges and counter charges became so

bitter and disgraceful that the convention

went into secret session, and for nine hours washed their dirty linen with closed

every American citizen is entitled

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

tor who has the merit of boldly avowing purposes that his comrades usually try to conceal. For instance, in the Senate, a winter or two ago, Nash reminded his friends that the Old Ship of State was bearing down upon them, with decks heaped high with spoils, and urged the political buccancers to jump aboard, ere she passed, and secure their share of the plunder. Leslie was not there, the knavish Land Commissioner, whose swindling one. istence only by its scandalous oppression and the incessant demands of the tax punder. Leste was not there, the knavish Land Commissioner, whose swindling operations, or some of them are fully set forth in the report of a special committee, presented, but not acted upon, at the last session of the General Assembly. But Ellioit, Smalls, Bowen, Whitiemore, Swails and Owens were in the Convention, hear us! "South Carolina is struggling alone for good government." In the spirit of Hencock and Adams, in the name of Moultrie and Lexiogton, we ask every lover of order and friend effreedom to stand by us in the hour of our need. with their dependents and accomplices, The whole number of delegates in the Con-vention was 1°4. Forty-four of these were members of the last General Assembly; More than moral aid and sympathy we do not require. We can work out our own salvation. What we ask is, that Amercan citizens, taught from their crasixteen of them were members of the no system of them were members of the no-toriously corrupt Senate. The remainder came from counties represented in the Legislature by Democrats, or by Indepen-dent Republicans: The forty-four, with Patterson to lead them as he led them in 1374 and 1572, ruled the Convention as they had ruled the Legislature. There was no improvement in the character of the delegists. The same constitutions as the safety and tranquirity enjoyed by the people of every other State, and to which ent, non-partisan paper, and one of the most powerful and influential journals in the world, properly appreciates the situation in South Carolina, and, in its latest

> his fellow-Republicans to put at his back, and by his side, a Legislature which would and by his side, a Legislature which would co-operate heartily with him in reducing expenses and in correcting abuses gener-ally. The answer to this was the elec-tion, except in Counties carried by the Independents and Conservatives, of the rascals who shared in the crimes and ex-cesses which gave the "Robber Govern-or" his bad preeminence.
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> There was a platform in 1874 as in 1276

or" his bad preeminence.

There was a platform in 1874 as in 1876, and equally emphatic and definite in its pledges. The platform of 1874 solemnly bound the party to carry out the promises of reform made two years before. What was then promised was: The reduction of the public expenditures within the reventer that the statement of the promised was then promised was then promised was the public expenditures within the reventer that the statement of the public expenditures within the reventer that the public expenditures are the public expenditures within the reventer that the public expenditures within the reventer that the public expension of ue to be derived from a moderate tax; an immediate reduction in the salaries of all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, and a reduction in the number of public offices. Besides this, the platform of 1874 specifically renewed the pledge that the public expenditures should be kept within the public revenue. The record shows that not one of these prom-

As the tax levy for 1874-75 was during the session of 1873-74, the new Legislature was fully cognizant of the amount of revenue at its disposal. Nevertheless, so extravagant were the appropriations that the deficiency for the fiscal oss by the failure of the Solomon Bank. while the total tax this year is higher than ever before. Nor was an immediate than ever beiore. Nor was an immediate reduction made in the salaries of all pub-lic officers. The wrangling and argument of two sessions produced a bill effecting a saving in salaries of \$30,000, and this was so amended that it does not go into operation until next November! As far as we know no reduction whatever was made in the number of public officers, except by diminishing for party reasons the number of trial justices in some of the Counties. Every pledge of specific re-form was ruthlessly broken, and, besides, other reform measures, strenuously advised by Governor Chamberlain, were promptly voted down.

In defiance of the positive mandate of

the Constitution, the Legislature refused to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables by the people, and for the registration of electors, and instead of reducing the length of the instead of reducing the length of the session to thirty or forty days, remained in session, in 1875-76, no less than one hundred and forty days. The members, moreover, sought to alter the Consolidation Act which they had bound themselves to maintain unchanged. They failed to take any sufficient action to establish the reservability of the receiver. tablish the responsibility of the persons by whom the State, through the Solomon Bank, was swindled out of \$200,000. The majori; y of the Radical members fought, tooth and nail, to secure the passage of tooth and hall, to seeme the passage of the extravagant and injurious bills that the Executive had vetoed. Finally, the same Legislature, on "Black Thursday," elected Moses and Whipper to the Circuit Beuch, committing an act, which in "atbrill of horror throughout the State Some reductions, as explained in previou articles, were secured; but they were ob-tained by the Conservative members, aided by the better Republicans, and de-spite the efforts of the forty-four members who took the lead in the State Conven-

These are facts, established by the record. They show that is no cord. They show that, in no case, have such Radicals as the Forty-four projected such Radicals as the Forty-four projected a single measure of substantial reform, and the history of the State, during the last eight years, shows that the same gang of runnans contrived, or shared the profits of, every rascally scheme, from the Land of, every rascally scheme, from the Land Commission swindle to the Printing steal. It is idle to expect such persons to reform themselves. They may do it within the valls of a penitentiary. They cannot do it so long as they run at large and live by plundering the people. There is indeed only one cure for our public ills, and that is. "to unload Moses and Whipper, and all who go with them." And they can be unloaded in but one way, and that is by the election of Hampton in November.—News and Courier.

houest people, North or South, must go out towards the Conservatives of South Carolina in their struggle for honest gov-ernment. Shame to the party who would

- The Millerites of New England are - When doctors disagree apothecaries and appointing another day for the world to come to an end,

Advice to Colored Men in South Carolina.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carohas been visiting the North, and, on his return to. Washington, which seems to be his headquarters, he gives out that he has heard of the murder of from thirty to one hundred negroes in the State during his absence. "From thirty to one hundred a vague phrase. Its use the prevention of the first and fraud by public officers. In that Convention were the mankeys who had purloined the chesauts and the cats who pulled them out of the fire. Hardly one familiar name was missing. Nash was not there, the sooty Senator who has the merit of boldly avowing purposes that his conrades usually try to conceal. For instance, in the Senate, a winter or two ago, Nash reminded his heaped high with spoils, and urged the polarical buccaneers to jump aboard, ere she passed, and secure their share of the plunder. Leslie was not there, the knavish Land Commissioner who has the merit of boldly avowing formation in the Senate and the secure their share of the polarical buccaneers to jump aboard, ere she passed, and secure their share of the plunder. Leslie was not there, the knavish Land Commissioner who has not there, the knavish Land Commissioner who has the merit of boldly avowing purposes that his contrades usually try to conceal. For instance, in the Senate, a winter or two ago, Nash reminded his fixed by the senate of the polarical buccaneers to jump aboard, ere she passed, and secure their share of the plunder. Leslie was not there, the knavish Land Commissioner who has the merit of boldly avowing purposes that his contrades usually try to conceal. For instance, in the Senate, a winter or two ago, Nash reminded his fixed by the senate of the people, of South Carolina are asked to you feet lives of the citizens, and to see that lawlesceness is punished. The protect the lives of the citizens, and to give the fixed whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace ring his abscuce. "From thirty to one hundred" is a vague phrase. Its use confesses a shampful amount of ignorance in the Governor of the State, whose sworn

nent, the nominee of the Democratic party. What does Gen. Hampton say about the peace of the State? He is making an active and thorough canvasa, and everywhere, from every platform and stump, he pledges his word that if he is elected Governor he will "observe, protect and defend the rights of the col-

no improvement in the character of the delegates. The same constituencies returned the same representatives. Are not the Democracy justified, therefore, in assuming that the new promises of reform are as hollow as the old, and that the present object of the Republican party, as represented by it's leaders, is precisely what it was under Sco't and Moses? The thieves of vesterday are the thieves of to appeal for help. What does he do in the middle of the canvass? Promise thieves of vesterday are the thieves of to appeal for help. What does he do in the middle of the canvass? Promise capal and exact justice to all citizens? Guarantee that he will "observe, defend and protect the rights of the colored man?" Not at all. He leaves the State for a visit to New England.

Why should the colored men of South Why should the colored men of South

Why should the colored men of Solution Carolina vote for Mr. Chamberlain?—What has he done? What does he propose to do for them? If they are sensible men they will vote for Gen. Hampton. He at least makes them a definite promise. He makes it for himself and for the He makes it for himself and for the gentlemen who are on the ticket with him. Not only that, but he warns every man who does not agree with him that all the people, colored as well as white, shall be equally secure in life, litlerty and property, that he had better not vote for him. If we were asked by a South Carolina colored man how he should vote we should tell him, "Vote for General Hampton; hold him and his to the responsibility they are willing to assume. They are men of character, men of property, old citizens of the State; go and shake hands with them; tell them you will trust them. Vote for Hayes for President if you like. It is natural that you should prefer a Republican President, particularly if you are going to try a Democratic State government. But vote for General Hampton and the Democratic State ticket. Chamberlain has not protected you, and, depend upon it, if Hayes is chosen President, he is not going to listen to Chamberlain or any other Southern Governor who runs up to Washington to tell his tale when he ought to be an

ern Governor who runs up to Washington ertheless, so extravagant were the appropriations that the deficiency for the fiscal year 1874-75 was \$308,872, including the loss by the failure of the Solomon Bank loss by the failure of the Solomon Bank.

does not believe in federal interference in the South."

That is the advice we should give to South Carolina and also to Louisiana colored men. If they only took time calmly to consider the matter they would see that while the Southern 'Republican politician lives upon "outrages," and prospers the more, the more colored men politician lives upon "outrages," and prospers the more, the more colored men are wronged or sir "o, the Southern Democrat must perforce "maintain peace and order; for if he does not the whole North hoots at him and demands that the fedand no complants come from there, under his wise rule, of wrong to Republicans or colored men.—New York Heraid.

TROOPS THAT ARE NOT WANTED IN THE SOUTH.—Company D, of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, arrived in this city on Sunday, and were obliged to lay over until Monday. They were from Fort Worth, or some other post in Texas, and on their way to the Indian country in Dakota. A meddlesome Radical politician met the boys soon after they had pitched their tents on a hill above the depot, and called out:

think that he could trust a Democrat in those counties. There were other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he did not deem it necessary to make any appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the t

depot, and called out:
"Hurrah, boys, for Hayes!"
Not a solitary cheer responded. One
of the sergeants stepped out of the crowd

"You have made a mistake: we don cheer for Hayes; we are Tilden men."
"What! you do not mean to say you oppose the men who give you food and dothing?"

"Yes, we do. We are tired of Grant and his gang, and as for our food and clothes, will excuse him for that if he will let us loose."

will let us loose."

"Oh, nonsense, boys; you don't mean to go back on Grant and Hayes?"

"Yes, we will go back on any man who keeps two-thirds of our boys in blue down in 'Dixie' to keep white men down beneath the niggers, and who sends a handful of us North to be killed and scalped by the Indians, armed with guns and bullets furnished by Grant's brother, Oryil, and his deputy next traders, and Orvil, and his deputy post traders; and I will bet you a keg of beer that three

"Ch, yes; but she had nothing on. I should look charming—."
Here her speech came to a sudden halt and observing roses blooming all over her face, I said, "I have no doubt of it," and walked away.—Long Branch Letter, and walked away. over 85. Surely the Lord these old people who have devoted so much of their lives to the welfare of their fellow-man.—Abbeville Press and BanJUDGE MACKEY.

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HE DECLARES FOR HAMPTON AND RE-

DEMPTION. Judge Mackey, by invitation, addressed the Tilden and Hampton Club in the court house at Chester last Saturday evening. Soon as it became known that he was to speak the house was packed with

might and main. He stated that the distinctive features of political parties are not in their titles but in their platforms, and that the chief points of difference between the Democratic and Republican parties had blended—their names were a matter of convenience, and that Humpton was virtually on the Republican platform. protect and defend the rights of the colored man;" he solemnly promises to "render to the whole people of the State equal and impartial justice;" and to make this promise specific, he adds: "If there is a white man in this assembly who, because he is a Democrate; because he is a Democrate; because he is a Democrate; because he is a white man, believes that when I am elected Governor, if I should be, I I will stand between him and the law, or grant to him any privileges or immunities that shall not be granted to the colored man, he is mistaken, and I tell him now, if that is his reason for voting for me, not to vote at all."

These are the honeat, sensible words of General Hampton. What has Governor Chamberlain said or done to match them? What did he do on the heels of the Hambarg massacre? He ran to Washington South Carolina as a camping ground from which they could and would flee at their convenience and leave the deluded negro to his fate. But the other day negro to his fate. But the other day while the soil of South Carolina was drinking up the blood of her citizens, white and colored, Chamberlain, instead of being at his post and struggling to allay passion and violence, was making a visit to his home in Massachusetts. He was approached on the train by the Judge and entreated to return to Columbia and exert himself in behalf of peace and order, but all in vain. Now Covernor Chamberlain might be found so newhere under the North pole: when, if Hampunder the North pole; when, if Hamp-ton had been Governor he would, under similar circumstances, have been at his

post ready, at the peril of his life, to protect the humblest citizen, white or black.

By facts and figures he was prepared to show that the sicalings of the last eight years would be amply sufficient, without the collection of a cent of taxes, to run the government for as mean year in the the collection of a cent of taxes, to run the government for as many years in the future. The prosperous condition of the negroes in Virginia, Georgia and other Southern States was contrasted with his impoverished condition here in South his impoverished condition here in South Carolina. He predicted that the first effort to restrict the negro suffrage would be made by the North. The board of State canvassers composed of officials and candidates in opposition to the Demouratie party was passed in scathing review. The speech called forth repeated cheering and was listened to throughout with marked attention, and on motion of Mr. J. D. Means the thanks of the club were youted to the Judge for his address were voted to the Judge for his address.

The election law of the United States provides for the appointment of supervisors of elections and deputies. The former are appointed by the United States Commissioners. In making these appointments, the Commissioners are bound to choose one from each political party, in order that both parties shall be equally represented at the polls.

The deputies are appointed by the
United States Marshal, who uses his own

eral power shall upset him. Arkansas was full of crime and disorder until the Democratic Governor Garland came into power. It has been peaceful ever since, appoint, that there were certain counties appoint, that there were certain counties in the State in which he would appoint none but Republicans, that he did not think that he could trust a Democrat in

party in certain of the upper counties, he replied, that he was responsible for all deputies appointed, and would not feel authorized to choose from the Democrats in those counties, for that they have openly announced that no Republicans would vote there, and he did not see how he could trust the Democrats in those councies; and he would not assume the responsibility upon himself, as he was in a great measure accountable for the ac-

appoint.

To the question, whether if the Chairman of the Executive Committees for each county should recommend certain parties for appointment he would approve of the same and commission them? he answered that he would investigate the thought could be trusted, he certainly would, and that he would be glad if the Democrats of each county would send in the names of parties whom they wished to recommend to those appointments, so as to give him an opportunity to investigate.—Journal of Commerce.

I will bet you a keg of beer that threefourths of my company are Tilden men."

"I will take that bet."

A vote was taken, and the vote in
Company D, Eleventh United States Infantry, stood: Tilden 40; Hayes 4.—
Kansas City Times.

A SOLDIER OF THE BATTLE OF WATEBLOO.—Rev. Thomas Dawson, of Pendleton, aged 87 years, was in attendance
on the Baptist Association at this place
last week as a messenger from the Saluda

A MULE WILLING TO Go.—A bad
little boy in Portland lit a pack of fire
crackers and threw them into the street
to see them "go off." One of Ike Bateman's mules came along and swallowed
them before they "went off." The mule
walked about fifteen feet and stopped.
Things wern't acting right inside. He
began to taste the smoke of the fire
crackers, when he laid his left ear around
against his ribs and heard something.
It was the crackers having fun. The per, and all who go with them." And they can be unloaded in but one way, and that is by the election of Hampton in November.—News and Courier.

A Broken Conversation.—A widow of my acquaintance at the Ocean was emphatic on the horrible figure that the loveliest woman must cut while bathing.

I remarked that the Queen of Love and Beauty was fabled to have aprung from the foam of the sea, and that she must have been charming.

"Oh, yes; but she had nothing on. I should look charming—"

Here her speech came to a sudden halt and observing roses blooming all over the sea, and that the lovel with personners of the goal of the sea, and that she must have been charming.

"Oh, yes; but she had nothing on. I should look charming—"

Here her speech came to a sudden halt and observing roses blooming all over the sea, and that the lovel with him forms after the sea, and that she must have been charming.

"Oh, yes; but she had nothing on. I should look charming—"

Here her speech came to a sudden halt and observing roses blooming all over the sea, and that the lovel with him forms after the sea, and that she must have been charming—"

Here her speech came to a sudden halt and observing roses blooming all over the sea, and that the lovel with him forms and finally, under act of Parliament, accepted two hundred guineas as a quit claim for all future pensions. His way through a farm house rich the free are the began to taste the smoke of the fire crackers, when he laid his left ear around against his ribs and heard something. It was the crackers, when he laid his left ear around against his ribs and heard something. It was the crackers having function. He is the oldest living minister of the Gospel in the State of South Carolina. He was once a licutent on the battle of Waterloo, at the defeat of Waterloo, at the first care was the space of the alms house, going south, white with perspiration, with streams of smoke shooting out of his nostrils, mout found his mule too next day, streamy half way through a farm house near Paddy's Run, still smoking. The man had got his family out and put them into a ot of trees. Ike hauled his mule home, when he got cool enough, on a dray. The back off the road, and his wife and eldest danghter will be baptized when the weath-

- Never loss an opportunity, nor an

THE COMING VICTORY.

THE PARTY THAT IS COMING TO THE FRONT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

H. V. Redfield's Letter to the Cincinnati Commercia

In Tennessee the whites are largely in the majority, and the blacks take no part in the government except to vote, and it makes no difference how they vote, as between the cases, as the whites are two to one in the majority. In South Carolina the blacks are largely in the majority; they are the governing power, and thus it happens that one Southern State is very quiet, and all moves along well, while the other is in a condition bordering on average and other in the condition borderwhile the other is in a condition bordering on anarchy, and will be until the whites come to the top. The blacks submit to the majority; the whites do not. And it is an error to suppose that the rising generation in the South will submit to be ruled by the blacks, be the black majority what it may. The black majority in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana will be overcome—if not in one way, then in another. Nothing can keep the whites under except a wareach generation. The generation that is thoroughly whipped out will submit, but the next and the next will revolt, and so on forever. Revolt, I'mean, against local black government, just as they did in Mississippi last fall, and just as they are doing now in South Carolina. Suppose they should succeed in overthrowing the local government here, and the federal authority should set it up again, how long would it stay up? Until Uncle Sam got his back turned. Nothing less than a standing army—continued application of force—can sustain the government of the Republican party in any of the cotton States.

Well, suppose the Democrats should

ment of the Republican party in any of the cotton States.

Well, suppose the Democrats should elect a President, what then? The black governments in the cotton States would fall like blocks of cards, no. would the National Democracy trouble themselves to set the same up again. We could write "fails" over each.

You must recollect that there is now a generation in the South who took no

You must recollect that there is now a generation in the South who took no part in the war—they have come upon the boards since—and it is this generation of young America that are taking such active steps towards "redeeming" South Carolina, that are forming rifle clubs, sabre companies and the like. The object is to do a good deal of parading around at night, and intimidate the blacks by a display of force, but without a resort to actual violence.

THIS IS THE LAST PLAN, and if it fails to work now, it will be tried at the next election, with a little stiffer attention to details. But gain the victory the whites certainly will—if not at this election, then so the next. If not in one way, then in acother. It is merely a question of time.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE SOUTH .- OF MARTIAL LAW IN THE SOUTH.—Of course the report which comes from Washington, that the administration thinks of declaring martial law in the Southern States, is nonsense. We are not living in Mexico, and the Congress of 1875 did not pass the Force bill. To attempt to interfere, with federal arms and martial law, in the Southern elections would be for the Republicans to give up the struggle. They would excite a storm of alarm and indignation in the North which would sweep the Northern States against them. States against them.

The trach is the Republican party does

not deserve to carry any Southern State, unless it be North Carolina, where the parties are very equally matched, and where the Republicans are as respectable and as certain to give the State a good might have carried a number of the other states if they had paid only a little attention to good government down there; if it had not been so long the policy at Washington to encourage and support with the federal patronage a set of graceless and unscrupulous political gamblers and adventurers, to the exclusion of honorable and honest men, who might easily have been brought into the Republican party by the use of a little wisdom and good management. That the South is to-day a unit, or very nearly so, for the Democratic party is the fault of Republican mismanagement at Washington. Every man, no matter whether he is Republican or Democratic, who desires to see the Southern States honestly ruled must wish that they shall be carried this fall by the Democrats.—New York Herald.

THE STRIKE IN THE R CE FIELDS. There is a new strike among the negroes employed on the rice plantations in South Carolina. The strikers have, it is reportto work, and the latter at once cry out for federal troops to protect them and appeal to a United States Court. Where appeal to a United States Court. Where is Governor Chamberlain? The poor negroes, too long taught to look only to the federal power for help in all their troubles, know no better; they do not know what local government means. How should they, when they have seen the Governor of the State himself rushing to Washington to report a riot instead of doing his sworn duty?
General Wade Hampton spoke to the

purpose the other day when he said, "Whatever I may be able to do for you if you place me in the chair of Governor, if you place me in the chair of Governor, if I cannot suppress a ciot, if I cannot go to the people of Carolma, white and black, and say to them these are the laws and you must uphold and enforce them, if I cannot appeal to Caroline's sons to support me in the laws that I am sworn to

port me in the taws that I am sworn to maintain, then cast me out with scorn from the office that I dishonor."

That is sound to the core. It is the greatest crime of these who have misruled in the Southern States, like Kellogg in Louisiana and Chamberlain in South Carolina, that they have not enforced the laws, and have thus encouraged lawlessness, and, at the same time, misled the ignorant blacks who trusted them.—New York Herald.

THE PHYSICAL BENEFIT OF SUNDAY. Sunday is God's special present to the workingman, and one of its chief objects is to prolong his life and preserve efficient his working tone. In the vital system it works like a compensation pond; it replenishes the spirit, the elasticity and vigor, which the last six days have drained away, and supplies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding which is to fill the six days succeeding; and in the economy of existence it answers the same purpose as the economy of income is answered by a savings bank. The frugal man who puts away a pound to-day, and snother pound next month, and who, in a quiet way, is putting by his stated pound from time to time, when he grows old and frail gats not only the same pound hack again but a good wany same pound back again, but a good many pounds besides. And the conscientious man who husbands one day of his existence in a week—who, instead of allowing Sunday to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it up—the Lord of Sunday keeps it for him, and in length of days and hale of age gives it back with usury. The sav-ings bank of human existence is the weekly Sunday.—North British Re-view.